

The Weekly Shelby News

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.
VOL. 16:—NO. 48.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)
SHELBYVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 28, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
WHOLE NO: 828.

The Weekly Shelby News.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent free of postage in Shelby county, to single subscribers.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
For a square, 10 lines or less, one insertion, \$1.00 each additional insertion, 25 cts.
For 12 lines or less three months, 1.50
For 12 lines or less six months, 3.00
For 12 lines or less twelve months, 6.00
For a column 12 months, or a column 3, 30.00
For a column 12 months, or a column 3, 40.00
For a column 12 months, or a column 3, 60.00

Advertisements and all other sending communications, or requiring any special consideration, will be charged for as usual, unless otherwise stated. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser as "not for publication," will be inserted at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column (which can be only at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than twenty cents per line.

Advertisements not considered by the year, half yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon, and the privilege of advertising will be confined to the regular business and other advertisements, not relating to their business as agreed for, to be paid for. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser as "not for publication," will be inserted at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column (which can be only at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than twenty cents per line.

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The Shelby News.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for payment of the same.

Mr. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 30, 4th street, west of Walnut is our authorized Agent in CINCINNATI, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for payment of the same.

Messrs CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized to receive and remit for payment of the Shelby News.

How they hit him.—The "Belfast (Maine) Journal," a "National Democratic" organ, thus talks to President Pierce, for his free-soil proclivities:

"We say frankly to President Pierce, that if the officers of this government are to be prostituted to the purpose of buying up Free-soilers and establishing presses to vilify the wisest and purest statesmen of the land, his is not the entertainment to which we were invited in '52, and we trust in God and the people, that we shall never see the like again."

FOREIGN.—The steamship North Star arrived at New York on the 21st instant. She had 117 passengers, among whom were Col. CARE, of the U. S. Army, and Mrs. GEN. SCOTT.

There are no additional political news of importance in Europe. The same may be said of the war. The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan and sloop of war Vandalia were at Hong Kong, and the Macedonian at Shanghai. The London Times contains letters from China, received by the overland mail via India. A large heavily armed piratical fleet had been destroyed to the north of Shanghai, by the British brig of war Ballera. Nineteen vessels were destroyed. Affairs at Canton were quiet. Imports improving and holders of goods were expecting higher prices.

MORMONS AMONG THE CHEROKEES.—The Springfield (Mo.) Lancet, of the 10th says: A company of Mormons is said to have passed through this place last Saturday, for the Indian country west of us. One of their number (a preacher) quit them at this place, and exposed them and the object of their mission among the Indians—said that it was for the purpose of inciting an insurrection among them to act in conjunction with the Mormons at Salt Lake, and make a foray on the United States whenever they thought they had strength enough. We do not vouch for the truth of these assertions, but give them as we heard them. Our informant talked with the man, and we do not doubt he has told it correct. The Mormon showed him his credentials to preach, &c. It will be no harm to watch out for these emissaries; they are going to Grand Saline in the Cherokee Nation.

How an Organ of Beverly L. Clarke talks!—During the last canvass, "The Kentucky News," published at Newport, Kentucky, was one of the most energetic and violent of the supporters of BEVERLY L. CLARKE, and the entire anti-American ticket—rivaling in falsehood and villainous misrepresentations the Louisville "Times," and its semi-Pal anti-American coadjutors. The reasons assigned by the Newport Abolition sheet for its support of B. L. CLARKE and his colleagues, were, in effect, that whilst the American party was the opponent of Abolitionism, Free-soilism, Black Republicanism, and every other sectionalism, and would if successful crush out and annihilate them all, the Democratic party was the ally of all these parties in their war against Americanism; and that, in fact, in the white slave States, the leading Democrats were all Abolitionists and Free-soilers.

Well, below we give an article from a recent number of this organ of BEVERLY L. CLARKE. What think the people of it?—If one of the papers that supported Gov. MOREHEAD, were to use such language, would there not be a terrible hue and cry raised about Abolitionism? But, as it comes from an anti-American and Clarke organ, not a whisper is heard from the semi-Pal and foreign organs:

From the Kentucky (Newport) News.

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.—THE ONWARD COURSE OF FREEDOM.—The pro-Slavery Democratic faction has started out and broke down every pro-Slavery Democratic press in the 10th Congressional District of Kentucky; they have nothing left. Col. Sam. Pike, of "The Kentucky Flag" was started out in every section of the State he attempted to print his pro-slavery doctrine, viz: Mayville, Newport, Covington, and three or four other places in the State, and finally had to go to a FREE STATE to obtain a living. And in addition to this, the pro-Slavery "Messenger" of Newport died for want of support. The pro-Slavery "Roll" of Newport rolled overboard for the want of support. And now down goes "The Kentuckian" of Covington (which was the best of them all) and now has to hunt at home also for a FREE STATE. All this goes to prove that the mass of the people in Kentucky that favor Slavery are illiterate and cannot read, and consequently cannot support the press; while on the other hand, the anti-Slavery men of the State are generally men of letters, and see the importance of sustaining a FREE PRESS, and consequently they all send a dollar a piece to Newport for "The Kentucky Weekly News." And again, as soon as a pro-slavery man begins to read, he drops the pro-slavery papers (the organs of tyranny) and sends for a paper of equal rights and free discussion, and he is his principles upon the platform of FREEDOM.—He goes for universal liberty of mind and body.—He sees the detrimental position of our State, breaks the chains of Slave Tyranny and declares "FREEDOM to Kentucky's Soil!" FREEDOM to America! and to the WORLD.

Wm. B. Clifton, Esq., having resigned the presidency of the branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in Louisville, Wm. Richardson, Esq., for many years its Cashier, has been elected in his place.

The Harrodsburg Plowboy notices the death at that place of Mr. J. B. Wells, of a disease that puzzled the skill of the best physicians there. All the symptoms were those of yellow-fever, accompanied by black vomit.

ALABAMA.—The two Houses of the Legislature assembled on the 12th instant, and proceeded to organize. In the Senate, B. YANCEY, of Cherokee, was elected President; JOSEPH PHELPS, Secretary, and Mr. TILL, Assistant Secretary. In the House, RICHARD WALKER, of Lauderdale, was chosen Speaker; ALBERT ELLMORE, Clerk, and Mr. CHAPMAN, (editor Talladega Watch-tower,) Assistant Clerk.

Locofoco GERRYMANDERING.—Mr. Bloodworth has introduced a bill into the Georgia Legislature, to add Carroll county to the Fourth Congressional District. We believe there was a pretty sharp race in this district at the last election, between the Anties and their opponents. Hence, perhaps, this bill. But where is the use of locking the stable door after the horse is gone?

THE NEW YORK CRUSADER has a jubilant article upon the reelection of Mr. Brooks to the Senate, over Tom Munday. Among other things, it has the following order of the funeral procession:

A young Pat carrying a green banner with the following inscription: "On Tuesday, the 6th of November, I shall put my iron heel on the neck of the Great Mogul of Church Property Law, Mr. Erasmus Brooks."—Speech of Mr. Munday.

TEXAS ELECTION.—GOV. PEASE, of Texas, has issued the certificate to MATT WARD, we learn from the Galveston Confederate for the vote of Liberty county, which was cast for L. EVANS instead of L. D. EVANS, has been thrown out by the Governor. Had the vote of this county been counted, EVANS, American, would have received the certificate.

A Washington correspondent writes, that four-fifths of the rumors that issue from that quarter, are wild exaggerations, and should be received with the utmost caution. The war spirit is pretty much confined to the outsiders, who imagine a thousand absurdities, and speculate accordingly.

In the last Congress, the House of Representatives, as nearly as it could be ascertained, stood, at the opening of the first session, Democrats 157; Opposition 76; with one vacancy. The present House, when it meets, will find its relative position nearly the exact converse of the last. As nearly as it now can be ascertained, there are 158 Opposition members to 76 Democrats.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, has made his will. It directs that, if at his death, he should not have an heir, France is again to become a Republic, the chief of which is to be Prince Napoleon, who, for this reason, affects Democratic tendencies. The Emperor is excessively reserved, does not see any one, and grants no audiences.

REINFORCED LOTTERIES.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus, says: On Saturday last, a young man, respected by numerous friends, and until recently employed as a confidential and financial clerk of a house on Market street, was arraigned before Alderman Ogle on the charge of using some \$2000 of his employer's money, which the offender confessed was used for the purchase of lottery tickets. To obtain this money, false entries, and even forgery were necessary; and when the young man discovered that an exposure would soon follow, he took his flight to a neighboring city, but an officer tracked him and brought him back.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF CANDOR.—The Frankfort Commonwealth will remark that the American councils in several States and cities having recommended to the order to throw off its forms of secrecy and special obligations, and organize as an open political party, some of the anti-American papers announces the fact in such terms as "Sam Defunct." "Know-Nothingism abandoned," meaning to convey the idea to their readers that the American party is broken up and their principles and objects are abandoned. Such editors know, or ought to know, that there is no truth in any such idea. The casting off the primal form of organization is an evidence of the growth and vigor of the party; not of its death. Does the young eagle die when he bursts his shell?

Eighteen Slaves in Jacksonville, Illinois.—TROUBLE ABOUT THEM.—Mr. WILLIAM KIRK, a citizen and slaveholder of Louisiana, not long since came up to Jacksonville, Illinois, bringing with him eighteen slaves, for the purpose, he says, of allowing them to visit their relations there and of receiving an education. They are to be free at his death. The citizens of Jacksonville, though of anti-slavery proclivities, don't like the idea of having negroes in their midst, it would seem, for they expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the conduct of Mr. KIRK, who, they thought, had brought his slaves to their town for the purpose of turning them loose on society, without any means of support, to shift for themselves, and, eventually, to become a burden and nuisance to the community.

The owner of the slaves seems, however, to be actuated by better motives. He has provided his negroes with wagons, teams and outfits necessary to enable them to secure a competent livelihood, and pledges himself to remove them whenever they become troublesome. He has not set them free yet, nor do they desire their freedom; for if they did, they could easily obtain it.

CATHOLIC VOTES.—In New York, Albany, Buffalo, and other localities, the Catholics would vote for the "Softs," in despite of Seward, Weed & Co. But in almost all other places where they are potent in the general vote, they cast their suffrages en masse for "Fusion." They marched to the polls in Lockport six hundred strong, under direction of their priest, and voted for Preston King & Co. Here they voted the same way, and to a man. So they voted, generally, all over the State.—Athens American.

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Proclamation.
In periods of public calamity, of abundant prosperity, nations have bowed in humiliation to their Maker. In the first instance to implore His mercy; in the second to offer the sacrifice of grateful hearts for His kindness and protection. Our own beloved Commonwealth has heretofore had peculiar cause to be thankful for His never-ceasing mercy and kindness; and now that the nations of the old world are involved in war, waiting their strength on the battle field, and consuming their substance in maintaining exhausting armies, it is especially becoming a reality and to be thankful for the blessings we enjoy.

A wisely organized government protects us in the full and unquestioned enjoyment of our civil, political and religious rights. The mantle of peace rests upon our land—a rich and exhaustless soil towards the labor of the husbandman—our harbors have been blessed beyond example—plenty reigns at home, and our noble streams and artificial improvements are bearing to distant and less favored regions our large and overflowing surplus—length and happiness pervade the State.

For these and other manifold and inestimable gifts, and blessings of Divine Providence, it is meet that as a people our united voices should be raised in thankfulness and praise to the Lord our God, "from whom cometh our good and perfect gift." "From the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same, the Lord's name is to be praised."

Wherefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1855, as a day of General Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do hereby request the people of Kentucky to observe the same.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 28th day of November, 1855, and in the 64th year of the Commonwealth.

By GEORGE BROWN, Secretary of State.

There is one advantage in being a block-head; you need never fear an attack of low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can "worry," he ceases to be a fool.

The best good mixture ever made is a pair of thick boots, mixed with lots of air and plenty of exercise. People who hug the stove and grow lean, will please take some notice.

"Natur is natur," and will show itself. It is as impossible to ride alongside of a woman in a railroad car without getting your arms around her neck, as it is to look at strawberries without wishing for loaf sugar and cream.

COSMOPOLITAN.
ART ASSOCIATION—SECOND YEAR.—An Argument for the increased collection of this new and Popular Institution for the diffusion of Literature and Art, having been made on the most extensive scale.

Among the works already engaged in the far-famed "GENOA CRUCIFIX." Which originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars.

In forming the New Collection, the diffusion of works of American Art, and the encouragement of American genius have not been overlooked. Commissions have been issued to many of the distinguished American Artists, who will contribute some of their finest productions. Among them are:—

GEORGE WASHINGTON, The Statesman.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, The Philosopher.
DANIEL WEBSTER, The Statesman.

A special agent has visited Europe and made judicious selections of foreign Works of Art, both in Bronze and Marble; Statuary and Choice Paintings. The whole forming a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed FREE among the members of the Association for the second year.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—The payment of Three Dollars constitutes an one membership in the Association, and entitles him to either one of the Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Household Words, Grant's, and Godey's, under the name of "The Cosmopolitan." Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines for one year, and to six tickets in the distribution. The proceeds of the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

The Advantages derived by becoming a member of this Association are:

1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazines.

2d. Each member is contributing towards purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, dispersing thousands of dollars through their agency.

Persons remaining in the membership, will please give their postoffice address in full, stating the month they wish the Magazine to commence, and the letter registered at Post Office, and will prevent loss, on its receipt, a certificate of membership, together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at bookstores will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and free ticket in the annual distribution of all at an advance of only one penny for the Magazine alone.

For Memberships, apply to J. B. WATSON, Secretary C. A. A. At either of the principal offices—"Knickerbocker Magazine" office, 315 Broadway, New York; or Watson office, 106 Water Street, New York.

Subscriptions received by T. B. COCHRAN, Honorary Secretary, Shelbyville, Ky. Nov 14, 1855. smfm956

Drugs, Groceries, &c.
JOSEPH HALL.
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, Shelbyville, Ky., would respectfully call the attention of his customers to the fact that he has on hand a large and well selected stock, which comprises almost everything usually kept in such establishments, and which he proposes to sell at low prices, for cash, or on usual time to punctual dealers.

Persons who are in the habit of buying at Louisville, would do well to give him a call, as he can sell them the goods at as low as they can be had in Louisville—carriage and expenses to be added, of course.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of pure Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Popular Patent Medicines of all kinds.

JOSEPH HALL.
Feb. 2, 1854.

Cedar Ware.
I HAVE just received a large and well assorted lot of superior CEDAR WARE, consisting of buckets, pails, tubs, keelers, churns, &c. The attention of the community is respectfully requested.

JOSEPH HALL.
July 15, 1855. 807

Mercantile and Furnishing.

Disolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city between Jacob Adler and Simpson Lowenthal, under the firm of Adler & Lowenthal, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob Adler alone is authorized to collect and settle up the accounts due to the late firm.

JACOB ADLER.
Simpsonville, Ky. Sept. 20, 1855. 40819

NOTICE.
HAYING bought out the interest of my late partner, Simpson Lowenthal, in the firm of Adler & Lowenthal, I shall continue the business as the old stand, under the style of Jacob Adler, and hope to see all my old friends and by strict attention to the business to make new ones.

JACOB ADLER.
Simpsonville, Ky. Sept. 20, 1855. 40819

1855. NEW STORE. 1855.
T. O. SHACKLEFORD is now opening a large and carefully selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, bought of New York and Philadelphia, under the most favorable circumstances, which will enable him to offer the greatest possible inducements to each and every customer.

In his stock will be found all the newest styles in Silk and Woollen Dress Goods, embracing Goods selected from the most celebrated manufactures of the city of New York and Philadelphia. His stock of plain French and English Merinos, all wool Laines, rich Paisies in silk and wool, present a variety that has never been equaled in this market, and will be sold at prices far below any possible competition, they having been bought after one of those reductions in price, which always occur in New York, late in the season. Having been fortunate in availing himself of this great reduction, the public are offered a share of the benefit.

His stock of Mourning Goods is very extensive and beautiful, embracing every style and variety. The stock of Embroideries will be found more attractive than ever before and fully one-fourth cheaper. Also, in Ribbons, and all other Fancy Goods, the stock will be found to present unusual inducements in style and price.

The Staple Department embraces such articles as bed and counter Sheetings and Shirtings, crash Linens, bed and counter Towels, Napkins, Towels, low Linens and Cottons, Curtain Damasks, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Eastern Linens, plain Swiss, checked and plain Napkins, plain and checked Jacquets, Dimities, Flannels in all styles and colors, very cheap, with everything in the useful and staple way, not to omit a large assortment of the choicest and best Calicoes ever opened in the country, ranging in price from 5 cents to 50 cents. Remember that a good piece of good dress Calico can be bought at T. O. Shackelford's new store for one dollar and fifty cents.

History and Glass Department embraces everything for ladies, gentlemen, boys, misses and infants. Do not fail to buy your Gloves and Hosiery of the new stock, as they are the best kept.

The Mantle Department presents all the styles to be found in the country, and the stock will be kept up during the season by fresh arrivals from the most celebrated Mantle Houses in New York, London, and Paris, and will be found to present unusual inducements in style and price.

The attractions of the Cloth, Cassimer and Vesting Department is unexcelled, as also in all styles of Woollen Goods for boys and children. In presenting the present stock of Goods to the public, the great object has been to secure the greatest amount of neatness in style and elegance of design with cheapness and utility, and feeling entire confidence in having succeeded in these great points, the public are most cordially invited to examine for themselves.

T. O. SHACKLEFORD.
Sept. 19, 1855. 40

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky.
Terms: \$2 in advance, \$2.50 payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be closed and chargeable with interest.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1855.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.
From Wisconsin.

NEW ALBANY, IND., NOV. 20, 1855.
To the Editor of The Shelby News:

Our route from Madison to Milwaukee, was passed over principally after night, arriving at Milwaukee at 9 o'clock, P. M. This is, we believe, the largest town in Wisconsin. Situated, like Chicago, upon Lake Michigan, with excellent shipping facilities, it needs but the extension of its railroads, which policy is rapidly being carried out, and when the line to the Mississippi river is finished, now under way and nearly ready, it will secure a large amount of the trade of Iowa, St. Paul, and upper Mississippi river, beside attracting largely from Chicago the Wisconsin produce. Milwaukee is famous for its lager beer. The beautiful buff-colored brick that Chicago, and many of the north-western cities, are built of, are manufactured here.

From Milwaukee to Chicago, the country, as far as Racine, is decidedly the best we had seen, having quite a Kentucky look. Heavy forest of sugar, beech, ash, hickory, oak, &c., and finely rolling rich land, lay along the road. Price \$100 per acre, twenty miles from Milwaukee, entirely unimproved. Racine, twenty-six miles from Milwaukee, also upon the lake, is a very handsome town, of about 8,000 inhabitants, the buildings remarkably handsome. If we are not wrongly informed, Racine has been doing a flourishing business in the way of amalgamation, some few white women having had "affinity matches" for gentlemen whose forefathers emigrated to this country, long ago, "from Africa's sunny fountains."

The violins, the gilly flowers, the heliotropes and roses. Were waving all their sweetness on unsuspecting noses. The melody and the civil, were with these eccentric fair. Surprised by nature's gift to soul, what desire to be fair.

We believe it was Tom. Marshall, who called it a gift, this odoriferous sweetness inherent in the "coupled posson," and these ladies certainly availed themselves of a very sure way of obtaining a full share of the odoriferous blessing. Long may it last them, and its sweetness never be less!

From Racine to Chicago, the country is flat, wet, and uninteresting. We remained in Chicago on Sunday, which day appeared to be most reverentially observed, all business strictly suspended, with the exception of a little bartering in outside lots.

Next morning we bid farewell to the land of Gad, and were soon riding on the rail, toward the land of hoe-cakes, as rapidly as steam could carry us through Indiana. If we were to be asked, what constituted the principal article of manufacture and sale in Indiana, we should unhesitatingly answer, *pies*. At every village, from Michigan City to New Albany, the usual vendors of literature in yellow covers, poured in continuous file through the cars, or thrust their hands full of this epicurean treat, through the windows, while the cry of "*pies*," and the delectable odor furnished gratis, to tempt the appetite and de-roy the dime, filled the air. Formed in every conceivable geometrical shape, with lunar representations, in all the various changes, they crowded every table, from the breakfast to the closing meal. For the quality, we cannot ourselves speak, but judging from the rapidity with which a moon, in the hands of that young lady, is undergoing the various phases, from the full, into total darkness, we should say, good.

While passing through Indiana, we met with one of those singular features of this progressive modern age, the female Doctor, as yet unknown to Kentucky, whose strength of mind in females, is only developed in conjugal experience, *sub rosa*. The Doctor, at one of our resting places, came bounding into the cars, with a coquettish contempt for the professional gravity of the pantaloned M. D., and stopping before our seat, requested us to relinquish it, which, with that meek submission, and deference, that long years have taught us, is wisdom, when the soft eye becomes significant, we gave up forthwith, and to our horror observed our carpetbag appropriated as a foot-stool by the Doctor. Fancy our feelings, at having our bosom trampled upon thus—our best bosom, starched and ironed to a perfection, destined only for a Chicago trip, and packed up for and delivered to us, under a thousand charges, embodying "this side up with care." With a desperate effort, we made two or three ineffectual dives for it, and through our modesty prevented its rescue, our efforts deflected, though unavailingly, suggested its position. In the meanwhile, after quietly removing the epidemic of a Roman knight, and examining into the sanitary appearance of our party—either from the penetration of the physician, or the sympathetic attraction that is said, by modern theorists, to exist, the Doctor's gaze dwelt upon a young and rosy bachelor of our company, who, from unconsciousness, we presume, of the merely professional interest taken in him, began to blush with a feverish depth of color, that we must have caused the physician to present him her card, which she did, reading as follows:

DR. JOSEPHINE RUMFORD
TAKES great pleasure in informing the citizens of this city, that she has taken rooms at "Hotel," Dr. R. removes from, where, large South, and Experience of every kind, in the shortest possible time, etc., etc.

We regretted the Doctor's leaving us before arriving at our destination, as we are sure Kentucky gallantry would have induced our young bachelor, at least, to have acknowledged the corns to so fair a physician. *Vive la Pantofolette!*

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

We extract the following from the Bardston Gazette, an anti-American paper: "One good thing we can say of the 'American' party, and that is, that where they have a good editor, they pay him well. It is true that know-nothing papers all over the State are dying off like sheep with the rot—but they are no-account affairs, and edited by men who neither nature nor education has fitted for anything higher than dog-breeders. They have somehow or other been thrown to the surface by the recent boiling over of the political pot, but they will soon be skimmed off and cast away. It is only know-nothings of ability, like Prentice and Middleton, who are reaping a harvest from their party."

NEW GRAND DIVISION.—A Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for Southern Kentucky, was organized at Bowling Green, on Tuesday week last. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices indicated for the ensuing year:

G. W. P., Rev. A. C. Dickerson, of Bowling Green; G. W. A., Gen. D. S. Hays, of Hopkinsville; G. S., Wm. B. Jones, of Franklin; G. T., Wm. P. Payne, of Bowling Green; G. C., Dr. J. M. Buchanan, of Louisville; G. S., Moses T. Reed, of Morgantown; G. Ch., Rev. W. M. Housely, of Elizabethtown.

Sessions to be held the ensuing year at Woodsonville, 4th Wednesday in January; Murray, 4th Wednesday in April; Hartford, 4th Wednesday in July; Hopkinsville, 4th Wednesday in October.

The Bolters.—The members of the American National Council, at Philadelphia last June, who "bolted," on the adoption of the Platform of Principles, appointed a convention to assemble in Cincinnati, on the 20th instant. Agreeably to the appointment, the bolters assembled, and were in convocation last week. We have not time this week to condense the proceedings, as reported in the papers, and we presume correctly. The "Times" says:

Judging from various indications we are happy to remark that thus far the proceedings appear to have been harmoniously conducted. Several speeches were made, which were greeted with applause—from all of which we determine that the heaven of patriotism was an important element in the composition of various addresses. The object of the convention is evidently to replace the rivet which fell out of the joints of the Philadelphia Platform last June, so that the whole North and South may be again bolted together in unity.

About fifty delegates were in attendance. We learn that the utmost unanimity of sentiment pervades among the members of the convention. With two or three exceptions, all are in favor of a national organization of the Order.

The Sectionalists, we believe, are all from Ohio, including Spooner, who was long since wedded to the Abolitionists. In his address on taking the chair, Lieut. Gov. Ford expressed the hope that all differences of opinion might be reconciled, and the Order present an unbroken front throughout the Union. Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, expressed himself opposed to any and all fusions which would make any other issue than those advanced by the American party. *Union to the Union and opposition to sectionalism is the sentiment of the Convention.*

The Platform adopted by these bolters is as follows:—It is not such as we could have desired, but it is not as objectionable as we anticipated.

THE PLATFORM.—The Select Committee to which was referred various resolutions and propositions, mainly on the subject of the differences existing between the North and South, on the subject of slavery, has approved the following resolution, and has recommended its adoption, in lieu of the 12th section of the National Platform.

That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

That this Convention protests against coalescing with any party which demands the postponement or abandonment of American principles, or the disorganization of the American party.

That this Convention recommends to the delegates to the National Convention, from the States here represented, to request the President of the National Convention to call a meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 19th day of February next.

THE VOTE ON THE PLATFORM.

States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Ohio.	15	8
Rhode Island.	4	0
Massachusetts.	13	0
Indiana.	13	0
Illinois.	11	0
Pennsylvania.	27	0
Michigan.	3	3
Vermont.	6	0
Wisconsin.	5	0
Total.	96	11

First Things in Kentucky.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier compiles for that paper, the following facts:

The first almanac ever published in Kentucky was by the Messrs. Bradford, of Lexington, 1788. The year previous the same gentlemen established the first newspaper in the State. In 1788 the first school where Latin and Greek were taught, was opened, and in April of the same year, the first dancing school was taught. The first watchmaker who settled in Kentucky was Mr. West, who commenced business in Lexington in 1788. In 1794 the same person made the first successful application of steam to navigation. He constructed a steam boat on a small scale, dammed up the Town fork of Elkhorn, and his boat moved through the water with great velocity. The first sail made in Kentucky was at Bullitt's Lick, in what is now Bullitt county, in 1780. At one time there were five hundred persons engaged in the manufacture of that place. The first corn ever planted by a white man in Kentucky was by Simon Kenton, in Mason county, near the present town of Washington, in 1775. The first orchard in Kentucky was planted in 1774, on Salt river, in Mercer county. It embraced two acres and consisted of peaches and apples. Higbee's gristmill, near Lexington, erected in 1788, was the first of the kind put in operation in Kentucky. The first paper mill in Kentucky was erected by Messrs. Craig & Parkers, near Georgetown, in 1785. The first pioneer of Kentucky was John Finley, who thoroughly explored the State in 1767.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BRACKENRIDGE TO SENATOR SEWARD, IN REPLY TO MR. SEWARD'S BUFFALO SPEECH.—THE PURPOSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONSIDERED. To Hon. William H. Seward, a Senator in Congress from the State of New York: Sir: A friend has put into my hands the New York Daily Times, of October 22, containing a speech delivered by you at Buffalo a few days before. I hardly know whether you designed it as a peculiar distinction to me, or as a pungent reflection on Mr. Sumner, that you should have devoted a paragraph to me. If it was the latter—for which you may have decisive and characteristic reasons, the implied taunt for his prudent disson towards one whom you judge worthy of being specially assailed is obvious enough. If it was the former, I accept it as a slight token of the only bond which ever existed between us—slight as that was—and turn it over to those classic halls in which both of us might have learned wisdom in our boyhood, at the feet of that great teacher, Eliphaz Noyes. Sir, we are both much changed since that time. But could the sum of the grand result to which the struggle of nearly forty intervening years has brought us both, be more distinctly expressed, than by saying that we stand face to face, you to trifle recklessly, from the high places of the earth, with the peace, the union, and the glory of that country which has honored you so highly; I to plead from the depths of retirement for the renown, the advancement, and the happiness of that same country, at whose hands I never asked, never desired, a single token to distinguish me from the humblest of her sons. We have both deliberately chosen our career. I shall not shrink from any duty which mine may impose.

The ostentatious titles with which you have heralded your speech are not entitled to remark, except as they are thoroughly characteristic, and except as they attempt to embody the essence of your thought. "The Contest and the Crisis—The Politics of Justice, Equality and Freedom—Speech of Hon. William H. Seward, at the Great Republican Meeting in Buffalo, Oct. 19, 1855." A confused struggle for power between six or seven factions, on the arena of New York politics, scarcely deserves to be called the crisis, even of Politics much less of Justice, Equality, and Freedom; and while great latitude may be allowed to fancies, in assuming such names as suit their fancy, an educated man in high position should set some limit to his pandering to that which is at once false and ignoble. Why, sir, "Equality—Fraternity"—the legends of your friends, the old Jacobins—was braver, more intense, and less rigid than yours; and no one, after reading your speech, can be sure that its being thus far more bloody, makes it less to your liking. Rhetoric has its decencies as well as statesmanship; and he who professes his inability to speak otherwise, than "thoughtfully, sincerely, earnestly," ought to be the last to violate them all.

The nature of that "Great Republican Party," whose great meeting you addressed, obliges it, as you declare, "to incite perpetual jealousy of the increase and extension of slavery," and, as you point out, as you point out, at length, all its members, under the pressure of events, disengaged and released from all other parties, and powerfully organized in thirteen States, have come together in one body, by their natural affinity, for this specific object. And so there must remain, as you argue, in the bosom of this great Republican Party, "an undying jealousy of the aggrandizement of slavery;" a jealousy which you say it is the very end of the party to "foster and direct" in a manner "durable, perpetual." And, pushing this exposition all through the body of your speech, you arrive at length clearly at the conclusion that the dissolution of the Union is to be braved, and that all appeals against that catastrophe are to be resented as insulting threats, which the interests, the principles, the impulses, the duty, the manhood of your party oblige it to despise. This, sir, is the staple of your "justice, equality, and freedom;" this is your New York contest and crisis; this is your condensed creed—filtrated of much and various rignormes—of your "Great Republican Party."

It is towards the close of your speech, in the midst of your career through dynasties and nations, over many generations, and in a vain effort to mitigate the sufferings of only three millions of negroes. Humane, cautious, paternal, conscientious man! I might justly ask, and where, in the ethics either of Government or Christianity, you find authority to hold three millions of men in bondage, to promote the safety of twenty-five millions of other men? But the argument belongs to the Abolitionists of slavery, who do not reckon men as units, but as objects in this election are far more comprehensive than those of the Republican Party, which I defend. I leave the rights and the interests of the slaves to the States to their own care and that of their advocates; I simply ask whether the safety and the interests of twenty-five millions of free non-slaveholding white men ought to be sacrificed or put in jeopardy for the convenience or safety of three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders? I hear no answer.

I will deal with you, Mr. Seward, more truly than you have dealt with me, or even with your own party. I dealing, I demand of you, in the name of our common country, was not the question which you say I put to the North, and which you attempt to evade, a pregnant, a timely, an honest question? Will you, sir—I repeat the question in your own form of stating it—will you jeopard the interests of twenty-five millions of free, white Americans, bound together as we are, for the sake of three or four millions of African slaves, situated as the slaves in this country are? No farther from shunning the question or shrinking from it, would I to God that I could so utter it that it would fall like fire into the heart of every man in this vast empire, and reach posterity should hear the sound and bless our memory. I put the question to you, not as if I were a defender of slavery and its moral enemy, but I put it as one patriot to another, as one freeman to another, as one philanthropist to another, as one philosopher to another, as one American to another—where all, as one Christian to another. And, sir, it is a question which nothing but desperate fanaticism on your side, desperate necessity on ours, will ever permit to be answered except in one way. A question which every American citizen is obliged now, and has been obliged many times before, and will be obliged many times hereafter, to answer on the peril of his country's glory; a question which, so put and so answered, has saved the country from the commencement of our national existence until now, and which I trust in God will save it now.

Sir, your personal issues are in the worst

taste, and give me no concern. The exposition of the ethics of Christianity does indeed belong to my profession; and for my faithfulness and skill therein, touching your present movements, allow me to refer you to Mr. Sumner. The exposition of the ethics of government ought not to be wholly strange to you; and there I take issue with you—if you mean what you insinuate, or shrink from uttering. If so, that you conceive and of government, and less the grand and immediate ends of it as truly held by the American people, demand that slavery as it exists amongst us shall be abolished in defiance of the "willful," and in utter disregard of the "safely" of the nation? Do you mean that? I so understand Mr. Sumner. That I understand to be treason against, that not under the Constitution; and, what is worse, treason against the country. And the end of it must be that the North must sweep your "great Republican party" out of the nation, or your party must settle your ethics of government with the sword. And, sir, I will add this much more to what I said to Mr. Sumner, namely: That if your party holds your doctrines, the North is far more deeply interested in abolishing it than in abolishing slavery. For no free people on the face of the earth could endure its permanent domination; and no form of government could fail to become an intolerable despotism under its rule, and no condition of society could escape hopeless shipwreck in its hands. The safety of society is the very first condition on which society exists. Its safety is the second. Your principles subvert both conditions by denying both a place in the ethics of government. If you do not mean all this, you have either falsely stated the principles and aims of your party, or you are ignorant of the force of the terms you use, and your personal taunts degenerate into mere impotence.

Why, sir, do you suppose that it is consistent with what you are pleased to call the ethics of government, or the ethics of Christianity, or any conceivable sort of ethics, which any upright man can act upon, much less distinctly laid down as the basis of his moral character, that he should violate the most sacred obligations as soon as his interest, his convenience, or his ambition appeared to him to suggest some advantage as likely to result from such atrocious villainy? Do you suppose that it consists with any ethics in the world, except the ethics of tyrants and savages, that the sixteen Northern States should conspire to degrade and oppress the fifteen Southern States, because, in the fifteen Southern States, a portion of the population is in a condition of servitude, which your great Republican party does not like as well as the condition of servitude in which a portion of the population of the sixteen Northern States exists? What is it you profess to blame us for, but that which you are yourself striving to accomplish, to a far greater extent, and in a far more aggravated form; for is not the independence of the South as utterly incompatible with your principles, as the freedom of the slaves can possibly be with ours? You speak with great bitterness of the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an act of avowed treason, which you say is not like as well as the condition of servitude in which a portion of the population of the sixteen Northern States exists? What is it you profess to blame us for, but that which you are yourself striving to accomplish, to a far greater extent, and in a far more aggravated form; for is not the independence of the South as utterly incompatible with your principles, as the freedom of the slaves can possibly be with ours? 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The Garland.

WHY I LOVE YOU.

BY PHILIP VANDERBEEK.
Why I love you? Why I love you?
That's a puzzle, little wife—
It's a question I have never
Thought upon in all my life.
I can't give a single reason—
Though I know the fact full well
That I love you very dearly.
Why I love, I cannot tell.

You are no proud, high-born beauty,
Heroine of old romances—
Never knightly gallant for you
Crossed a sword or broke a lance;
Never crowd of anxious suitors,
For your favor bent the knee;
You're no Queen of Hearts, my Bessie,
Sovereign Queen of only me.

You are no strong-minded woman,
Ink-stained to the finger-tips;
Never word of Greek or Latin,
Passed those little rosy lips;
Never call from Heaven's you
Don Quixote like to roam;
That your only mission, Bessie,
To make glad my heart and home.

You have none of all the graces,
None of those sweet smiles,
You're not the fairest figure
Charles Augustus would select;
You're only simple, Bessie,
Gentle, trusting, loving wife;
Yet your coming was the coming
Of the angel of my life.

For the ghosts of those that haunted
All in restless years before,
When you crossed the threshold, Bessie,
Passed beyond the open door;
For the light in your eyes, my Bessie,
For the love-light in your eyes,
Truer love and love has won me,
Than I cannot tell you why.

Why do you, my darling Bessie,
Love the sunshine, love the flowers?
Love the quiet and the stillness
Of this little home of ours?
Would you analyze all pleasure,
As the arches break you tell?
While you learn the secret of it,
You will love the subtle joy.

Why I love you? Why I love you?
Never ask the question more;
I can only answer simply
As I answered you before.
That I love you, dearest Bessie,
For the love-light in your eyes,
But the reason why I love you,
That is more than I can tell.

Miscellaneous.

A SHREWD WIFE:

Or, an Unprofitable Trip to the Gold Regions.

By WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

"I think," said Mr. Dana, as he pushed back his chair from the breakfast table, and looked back at his wife, a pretty little woman with large blue eyes; "I think that I would like to go to California, and try my luck. Every body is going about here. Do you think you could spare me for a year, Nelly?"

"Mrs. Dana made no immediate reply; she appeared to be very busy turning out a cup of tea, although a keen observer that her husband would have noticed an uncommon tremulousness in her hands, as Mr. Dana ceased speaking.

"I think I might do well there," the husband continued, as though speaking to himself.

"Are you not doing well here on your farm?" the wife asked at length.

"I'm making a living, perhaps, but it's only by hard work. Now, if I should go to California, and be lucky, why, we could have a great many comforts that we are blessed with at present."

"We have everything that we could wish for to make us contented, and I'm sure I might for no luxuries, excepting what we can well afford," Mrs. Dana replied.

"Yes, we have enough to eat and clothes to wear, but we can't buy lots of good furniture, and have a piano, like Squire Bolton. I wish to be rich as he is, and then I should be contented," Mr. Dana said, rising from his chair, and walking back and forth in the kitchen with energy.

"Mr. Bolton is far from being happy, with all of his wealth," said the wife.

"Well, I know that, but who could be contented with such a wife as I have?" She's either crazy half the time, or else—"

"Hush!" cried Mrs. Dana, with a reproachful look; "remember, if she has faults, so have we all."

"But what I meant, Nelly, is that if he had such a wife as I've got, and with his wealth he couldn't help being happy."

"And yet you want to leave a wife that should be so highly of," Mrs. Dana said, with a reproachful look.

"But don't you see that it is for your comfort and benefit in the end. You know, Nelly, that nothing in the world would induce me to quit you, unless it was the hope of making a fortune in a short time. I wouldn't be gone longer than a year, and if I liked the country, and I thought you would be contented there, I'd send for you."

The young wife strove hard to retain her composure, as she asked—
"What will you do with the farm while gone?"

"I will get my youngest brother to come and live here, and carry it on. You shall be left in full charge, Nelly, with power to do as you please."

"Give me a week to think of it," the wife replied; "at the end of that time I'll make up my mind whether to consent to your going or not."

Mr. Dana was too well pleased to obtain even this concession, to argue any further that day, and after bidding his wife read the accounts in the newspaper, containing the latest news from California, he started off on his work.

Mr. Dana owned a farm of about one hundred acres, near the town of Windsor, Vermont. He was a young man, and a person of considerable energy, and had, during his minority, saved a small sum of money, which he had safely deposited in the savings' bank, until such time as he should want to use it.

After he had become of age, he had added to his capital, and when he thought he should like to go to California for a wife, and proposed for her, and was accepted, he bought the farm which we find him occupying, and was doing as well as any young farmer in the neighborhood.

He had been married two years, when the gold fever of 1849 and '40 broke out, sweeping off thousands of our most industrious mechanics and farmers, and leaving many a heartbroken desolate, and many a wife to mourn for her absent husband.

How few have returned with their anticipations fulfilled. Thousands who left the New England States, expecting to win a competency in a short time, have been glad to work their passage back in some slow-sailing tub, while others, too proud to return empty-handed, have sailed on, barely gaining a livelihood, and now rest from their cares and troubles by the bank of some river, with nothing but a rude board to mark their grave.

After Mr. Dana had left his wife, she washed her dishes and put them away, and set down to read the glowing accounts of the gold discoveries. The more she read, the more fascinated she became, until she at last came to the conclusion that if she was a man she would be tempted to go and try her luck.

Twice during the afternoon did she peruse the paper, and each time her resolution of not consenting to her husband's departure grew weaker, until she finally made up her mind, if he asked her consent again, she would give it.

Mrs. Dana was a woman of considerable energy of mind. Ever since a child, she had been obliged to labor, and by her contact with the world she had acquired a knowledge of business, which did not, however, impair or detract from the natural modesty of a good woman's heart or mind.

A week had not passed before the husband again alluded to the subject uppermost in his mind. A company was about to leave Windsor, and many of the young men of the town were enrolling their names. Mr. Dana thought it would be a good chance for him, as he would have acquaintances to lend him a helping hand, in case he was taken sick. His wife thought the same thing, and decided to go with him, and by her consent to his going.

They were not aware of the selfishness exhibited in the gold regions, where each man struggled for himself, and thought it waste of time to help a feverish friend to a cup of cold water, or to make him a mess of gruel to keep him from starving.

Mr. Dana's arrangements were soon made. He had some money on hand, and with it he determined to cross the Isthmus, in company with his townsmen, as he thought he could make enough in a week's time, after his arrival, to pay his passage.

They wrote to secure storage berths, and received answer that the steamer would sail on such a day, and that they must be promptly on the spot. This news caused the party to hurry their arrangements, and the day before they were to start, Mr. Dana requested his wife to accompany him to a lawyer's.

"I am going a long journey," he said, "and may be gone longer than I anticipate. I shall leave you the farm, to do with it as you please. If you get tired of carrying it on, sell it to the best advantage. I shall make money enough while gone to buy a larger one when I return. But I hardly think I shall live on a farm when I come back. We'll get one of the grand new houses in town, and live like Squire Bolton."

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"There is where you are mistaken. They gave me twelve hundred dollars for merely the right of way."

"I suppose they paid you in stock," Dana said, surprised to think that she had got so large a sum.

"Yes, they gave me part stock, and part cash," the wife replied, trying not to look triumphant.

"And the stock, what is that worth; a mere song, I suppose," he asked.

"I sold mine the very day that I received it, at an advance. It is not worth so much per share now. I thought I had better have the money than trust to an uncertainty."

The husband was slightly astonished. He had received for a narrow strip of land as much as he had given for the whole farm. "And what did you do with the money, Nelly?"

"I took six hundred and bought the rich meadow of Squire Bolton's. You remember how you used to wish you owned it?" Dana did remember perfectly well. He had thought of the land when in California, and was in hopes of getting back with money enough to buy it.

"The other six hundred and fifty I placed in the savings bank, where it is at interest."

"You are the best wife in the State," the husband cried with admiration.

"But I have not given a full account of my stewardship as yet. You remember the forest of pines on the hill just back of the meadow?"

Dana nodded an assent. He was wondering what was to come now.

"Well, there is no longer any forest there. I sold every tree just as it stood."

"Why, you were fool enough to buy pine wood?" Dana asked, with a laugh.

"The railroad company. They must have wood to get up steam. They gave me four hundred dollars for the privilege of chopping down the trees, and I was glad to get rid of them, for the purpose of making a sheep pasture."

"A sheep pasture?" the husband cried with astonishment.

"Yes, it makes a very fine one. I bought one hundred and fifty sheep, and then had some left, which I added to that in the bank. Last summer I sold four hundred pounds of wool, at forty cents per pound."

"That amounts to one hundred and fifty dollars," said Dana, with a slight calculation.

"Precisely; without counting the increase of lambs, I think I did very well by that trade."

"You are a better manager than I am, Nelly. Hereafter you shall be head of the house."

"Thank you, but I am perfectly willing to resign now, you have arrived."

"Then you have no more wonderful bargains to relate?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied, with a slight hesitancy. "I have made one more trade, but, perhaps it is one that will displease you."

"What follows my warm welcome? You can do nothing in future that I'll not approve of. Remember, Nelly, I've returned poor in pocket, and none to well in health."

"I will take such excellent care of you that your health will be quite restored by spring, and as for being poor, why that is absent when you have a good farm, well stocked, and nearly a thousand dollars in bank."

"Besides a treasure of a wife,"

"Thank you. But will you step into the parlor and see my latest trade?"

Dana followed his wife, and as she opened the door, she pointed significantly to a dark object in the room.

"A piano!" cried he, astonished.

"Yes, a good, well-toned piano. But before you express your surprise let me tell you how I earned it. I sold all the butter that I made during the last nine months, and invested the proceeds in an instrument that I knew you longed for, and to tell the truth, I was rather anxious to own one myself, but I never said so, and until I found myself able I never thought of buying one. Now, are you angry?"

"Angry?"

There was a peculiar sound heard in the parlor, as though Dana was kissing his wife. At any rate, when she again entered the kitchen, her fair face looked uncommonly flushed as though her husband's rough beard had chafed her soft skin.

Mr. Dana has never expressed a wish to return. He is perfectly satisfied that he can find more happiness on his farm in the society of his wife than he could, if surrounded by all the gold mines of California.

Fatal—A love-sick young gentleman, who has taken very much of late to writing sonnets, has just hung himself with one of his own lines.

Your word is your servant so long as you retain it; but it becomes your master when you suffer it to escape.

Somebody advertises to "sit up" with the sick for nine shillings per night, delirium tremens double price.

The celebrated Whiston, while dining with the lady Jekyl, was asked: "Why woman was made out of a rib?"

"Indeed, my lady," replied he, "I don't know, except it was because the rib is the crookiest part of the body."

PERSONAL BEAUTY.—Just about the last inheritance which a parent should wish a child—whether male or female—is personal beauty. It is about the poorest kind of capital to stand in the world with. Who ever saw a beauty worth the first cent?

We mean what the world calls beauty, for a kind of beauty that makes the skin deep. It is not that of which we speak, but the girl of whom all the fops and fools go into ecstasies over and about, we would as soon a child of ours should be not quite so beautiful. And then your handsome young man over and about whom all the foolish school girls are in ecstasies, what chance has he of ever being anybody? A destroyer of ambition is beauty. From being fitted for the shallow pates of the other sex who can appreciate nothing else, they become content with a low standard of attainment, and happy only when dancing attendance upon those who are pleased with their insipidity.

A CURIOSITY.—The New Haven Palladium says:

"We saw a few days since, with a great deal of wonder, at the store of Mr. W. T. Canon, a couple of bottles, each of which would hold over a quart, and in one of which was a saw-mill in operation, and in the other a flour mill was in operation. Both mills were moved by a crank in the neck of each bottle. The bottles and machinery were in possession of A. H. Buckingham, who is in the employ of Mr. Canon. Mr. B. says the machinery was built within their covering about thirty-five years ago, by a person then resident of New York State, but now deceased. He did it on a wager of \$2,000, which he won in less than three years, which was the time allowed for the work. It has been suggested that the glass must have been blown over the machinery; but it is also stated that such a thing would be impossible with such kind of bottles. They are filled full with the machinery, which is braced and pinned, and otherwise made strong. There are cog wheels. The neck of each bottle is filled with a plug, which is keyed up to the neck. The mystery of getting in the key, when there is hardly room between the plug and neck of the bottle to get in a tool as large as a single nail, is as great as any other wonder about the ingenious affair. These curiosities may be seen by any body, for a few days, without any charge of course."

FEMALE HEALTH AND EDUCATION.—The following paragraphs are extracted from Miss Beecher's new work:

"The work that Providence has appointed for woman in the various details of domestic life, is just that which, if properly apportioned, is fitted to her peculiar organization. If all the female members of a family divided all the labors of the cook, the nurse, the laundress, and the seamstress, so that each should have four or five hours a day of alternately light and heavy work, it would exercise every muscle in the body, and at the same time interest and exercise the mind. Then the remaining time could be safely given to intellectual, social and benevolent pursuits and enjoyments."

But no such division is made. One portion of the women have all the exercise of the nerves of motion, and another have all the brain-work, while they thus grow up deficient and deformed, either intellectually or physically, or both. And as American women every year become more and more nervous, sickly and miserable, while they are bringing into existence feeble, delicate or deformed offspring."

We are reminded, that this statement, terrific as it is, is no exaggeration, and may be confirmed by thousands of cases very near us, and not among those who are called ignorant, or thoughtless or unkind. It seems to me that the education of daughters is more badly managed than anything of American Society, and in some respects the position that is regarded as most favorable is actually the opposite. If any enemy of the human race who wishes to destroy the hope of the nation, could devise a more effective method of breaking down the health of our young women, than that pursued by our current fashions, he must be gifted with super-human ingenuity."

THE BIBLE.—This is a remarkable book—remarkable for its adaptiveness to the whole wants and condition of man. Well may we ask concerning the book, "Whence is it?"

Concerning as it does so much that dives down into the very depths of the human heart, showing up its wickedness, and disclosing even its secret thoughts, we are involuntarily led to the conclusion that it was the production of a superior mind. Being then, so infinitely superior to all human intellect, we are led to seek for its conception and authorship in the mind of that omniscient Being who knoweth the secret of all hearts! We cannot resist the conclusion that the Bible is of, and from God.

Being from God, we also know that this revelation was made to man for his present and eternal good, requiring on his part a reception of the truth it contains, and obedience to the requirements it enjoins.

Having answered the question, "Whence is it?" we are also led to inquire, "What is it?"

It is a book of precepts, obedience to which will secure to man that peace "which the world can neither give nor take away."

It is a book of promise, sweet indeed to the sorrowing and mourning, the penitent and the dying. It is the bread upon which the hungry may feed, and receive food and nourishment for his famished soul.

It is the blazing star of heaven, to illumine the dark and murky path of him who is seeking to enter "wisdom's ways, which are ways of pleasantness, and whose paths are peace."

It is the chart which displays to the eye of the seeker the boundaries of the promised land, pointing out the shoals and quicksands in his passage to the desired haven.

It is the Book of books to the expiring saint; for he turns his dimming eyes to the glorious promises of its sacred pages, and feels that they are sure, for they are founded on the veracity of Jehovah himself.

These thoughts have been suggested by the perusal of a book issued by the American Bible Society, New York, entitled "Testimony of the Sacred Scriptures, particularly in their Bearing upon Civil and Social Life." This book is a gem in itself, and should be in the hands of every true lover of the Bible, and well wisher to the progress in virtue and religion of his country and the world.—Orphan's Advocate.

Editor.—A poor fellow who every day is emptying his brain in order that he may fill his stomach.

A premium was lately offered by an agricultural society, for the best mode of irrigation; and the latter word by mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

"Don't you think I look very young?" said a giddy lady to a gentleman who happened to be a great wag.

"Yes, he replied, 'you look as if you just had come from a boarding school; but it is to be hoped that in a year or two you will be able to read, write, stand, walk, and talk.'"

All tabulated Yankee who making his appearance at Cape May last summer, strolled down to the beach during bathing time. On seeing the bevy of beauties disporting in the waves, he burst into a fit of enthusiasm—

"Je-rusalem! if that don't just remind me of something good we have to hum."

"What is that?" remarked a friend who heard him.

"What it is?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips. "Why, it's lasses and water."

Sales of Land, &c.

FOR SALE. A FINE RESIDENCE IN SHELBYVILLE. The fine residence of Mrs. John Lane is offered for sale. It is a large two-story brick house, on the corner of Main and Second streets, contains nine rooms, with two negro houses, smoke-house, carriage-house, stables, &c., attached—all in good repair. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN K. LANE, or M. C. TAYLOR. Shelbyville, Aug. 16, 1855. 100761

PUBLIC SALE. ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1855, I will sell on the highest bidder, at the farm on which I now reside, known as the Hickman farm, 3 miles east of Shelbyville, the FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

Several good Wagons and Gear; an Ox Cart; Corn in the shocks; Oats in the stack; 80 head of Cattle; some Milk Cows; 10 or 12 head of Horses; 100 Fat Hogs; some Stock Hogs; Farming Utensils, &c.; Buggy and Harness. Terms made known on day of sale. J. F. ELLIOTT, Nov. 14, 1855. 100762

SHELBY FARM FOR SALE. LYING on the waters of Little Backus, about one mile north of the turnpike, containing 295 acres, in a good state of cultivation. We will sell on accommodating terms. Apply to the undersigned. JAMES L. LONG, THOMAS L. LONG. November 14, 1855. 100763

THE FARM OF J. W. GILL. LYING on the waters of Little Backus, about one mile north of the turnpike, containing 295 acres, in a good state of cultivation. We will sell on accommodating terms. Apply to the undersigned. JAMES L. LONG, THOMAS L. LONG. November 14, 1855. 100764

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned, having determined to remove South, will offer for sale, to the